FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1835. [NO. 931.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription: or $3 5 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

New Books—Just Received.

A WINTER in the West; Wardlow's Christian Ethics; Allen Prescott; Adventures of Frizle Pumpkin; Crabbe's Life, with new Poems, The Cavaliers of Virginia; the Coquette; the Unfortunate Man; the Mayor of Wind Gap; Gummett's Lig. Hannah Moore's Works; Abbott's Family at Home, Horne's Manual for the afflicted; the Princess of Beguine; China and the English, (Abbott's Series;) Real Dialogues (Abbott's;) Chalmer's Works, Village Sermons; Scottish Chiefs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

BURKE'S WORKS; Shakspeare, (large;) Dunlap's History of the Arts of Design; Wonderful and Eccentric characters, with portraits; Hume's History of England; Byron's Works; Rapelje's Narrative, Rollin's Ancient History; Last days of Pompeii; Pilgrims of the Rhine; Knickerbocker's History of New York; The Sketch Book; Salmagundi; Starkie on Evidence; Chitty's Pleading; Maddock's Chancery.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
March 28, 1835

GOODS
Of a SUPERIOR quality.

THE Subscriber has received part, and expects the balance of his Spring purchase in a few days, which will form a variety of the best and most fashionable kind of Spring and Summer Staple and

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of superior extra blue, black and green Cloths and Cassimeres, Bombazines, Silks, Circassians, black Lastings, crape Camlets, Drillings, Mohickings, brown and black Domestics, French Muslins and Ginghams, Calicoes and Cambrics, Veils and fancy Handkerchiefs, of all descriptions Silk and cotton Hosiery, silk Bands and Tassels, Zephre Scarfs, thread and bobinet Edgings, Muslin and Lace Insertings, Parasols and Umbrellas, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, fine kid, seal skin and morocco Shoes, Slippers and Pumps, real Beaver and fur Hats, together with almost an endless variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

E. B. DRAKE.
Fayetteville, March 31, 1835 30 4t.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

100 Barrels FLOUR,
400 bushels CORN,
500 do. OATS.
For sale by E. B. DRAKE.
March 31, 1835 30 3w.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags of Cuba Coffee, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 31. 30tf

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.
J. HUSKE & SON
March 31, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros de naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamilton Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.
March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

Catch the Villain.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, a free man of colour, residing in Sampson County, N C, on Monday the 16th inst, a free boy of colour named LEONARD HAY, about eight years of age, well grown of his age, of light complexion, one tooth out before, and had on when taken, a black pair of cotton pantaloons, with a yellow patch on each thigh, and striped patch behind on the seat. Said boy is supposed to have been taken by one ALEXANDER TORRANCE, who is about twenty-five years of age, slender built, about five feet eleven inches high, of light sanded hair and fair complexion. It is likely he will aim for the West, where he has heretofore been. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid to any person who will stop the boy and secure him so that he can be obtained, and give information thereof to the Subscriber, at Taylor's Bridge, Sampson County, N. C, and all persons are forewarned from purchasing him as a slave.

WILLIAM HAY.
March 21, 1835. 30 2w.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
NO. 20, SOUTH 6TH STREET, (WEST SIDE,)
PHILADELPHIA.

THE PROPRIETOR has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that this splendid MANSION, completed at a great expense, has been elegantly fitted up, and furnished for the accommodation of citizens and travellers.

The saloons have been constructed with particular regard to convenience and splendour; all the apartments are *light, commodious* and *airy*.

The location is *central*, and equal to any in the city, being in the immediate vicinity not only of the courts, but all the places of *public business and pleasure;* and in addition to the many advantages it possesses over any other establishment in the city, *Water Closets* are arranged in every story; the House being replete with other conveniences which will render it a cheerful and comfortable abode to all who may honor it with their patronage.

Especial attention has been given to the *Bar* and *Cellars*. These are abundantly supplied with the best Liquors and the choicest Wines of every description—from humble *Port* to Imperial *Tokay*.

The *Larder* will at all times be kept stocked with all the delicacies and Appician morsels which the season and the market can afford, and no pains will be spared to please the palate of the most fastidious.

The proprietor, duly grateful for the past favours of his Virginia and Southern friends, begs leave to assure them, that every thing will be done to render the time of those agreeable, who may encourage him with their patronage.

DANIEL SAINT.
Philadelphia, Feb. 6. 25-9w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years in the wholesale DRY GOODS business, have lately entered into Copartnership, for the prosecution of the same, under the Firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

At No **234**, Pearl street, corner of Burling Slip. They have availed themselves of ample room by completely arranging, together with the first floor and cellar, the spacious lofts of the building, in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Comprising an assortment which, perhaps, will not be surpassed by any in the City; they therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Goods, and venture with confidence to assure them, that the prices at which they sell, taken in connection with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
GILBERT BATES.
New York, February 2, 1835. 25-9.

SMITH & JOHNSON,
TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the Western Tenement of Mr J McArn's fire proof building, Hay street, where they solicit a continuance of public patronage.

☞CUTTING of every description will be particularly attended to; and all work done by them will be warranted to be in the most fashionable style and durable workmanship.
February 24, 1835. 25tf.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my
REAL ESTATE,
Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.
February 16, 1835 24 6m

FISH.

50 BBLS. *HERRINGS*
For sale by J. G. & J. H. COOK.
Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28 4w.

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do.
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh best Rice, for sale by
J. G. & J. H. COOK.
Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28 tf.

Hardware, Glass and China.

T. J. BARROW & CO.
No. 88, Water Street,
NEW YORK.

ARE NOW RECEIVING an uncommonly great variety of

GOODS,

In the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES. As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price, and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.
February 6, 1835. 24 8t.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.
March 10.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by the Subscribers,
100 barrels Irish POTATOES,
8 ditto Cream ALE.
WILLKINGS & CO.
February 23, 1835. 25tf.

Bank of Cape Fear,
20th March, 1835.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 27th day of April next, at which time a punctual attendance is desirable, either in person or by proxy, as important matters are then to be transacted.

[tm] JAS: OWEN, *Pres'dt*

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, three valuable STORES on Person street. The one occupied by Mr. Elijah Fuller, with a large and convenient Ware House in the rear—one occupied by John Waddill, Jr., and one adjoining the last named, all good stands for business. Also, a desirable SUMMER RESIDENCE, 4 miles from town, containing 16¼ acres, adjoining which is 42 acres, with some good Log Houses, which will also be sold with or separate as may suit purchasers. All the above belongs to the Estate of W Whitehead, and if not sold at private sale before the first day of May, it will then be offered at auction under the Market House. For terms or other particulars, inquire of either of the subscribers.

T. J. CURTIS,
S. T. HAWLEY, *Executors.*
March 23, 1835. 29ts.

FOR SALE.

A BAY HORSE, eight years old, and BAROUCHE with a leather top, a little worn & good Harness. Apply to
JAMES MAHONEY.
March 20th, 1835 29- f

New Crop Molasses.

35 Hhds. prime bright retailing Molasses.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Feb 9, 1835. 23 tf.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by
JOHN MUNN
February 23, 1835 25tf.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.
For sale by E. B. DRAKE.
March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.
January 12, 1835. 19-tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley
March 9, 1835. 27 t

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.
March 23, 1835. 29 tf.

Constable's Bonds
UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Virginia, by the Members of the General Assembly opposed to the present Administration of the General Government.

The members of the General Assembly, opposed to the present administration of the Federal Government, ask your attention. We solemnly believe that a crisis in the affairs of the Government has arrived when it becomes us all to do whatever we lawfully may to avert impending ruin; and seeing that our conduct and our motives are violently assailed and grossly misrepresented, with a view to influence the approaching elections, we deem it our duty to avow the principles on which we act, to declare the reasons which govern our public conduct, and explain the great objects which we desire to attain.

We address you under the name of *Whigs;* not that we arrogate to ourselves an exclusive devotion to the principles which, in times past, in our own country and in England, have bestowed that honored appellation on the champions of liberty and the defenders of the law; but because the name truly indicates the doctrines which we profess, and, better than any other now in familiar use, designates the opponents of the present administration. We disclaim all benefit from the influence of any name by which we shall be known, and while we do not complain that the friends of the administration have assumed the name of the *democratic republican* party, we ask that each be judged by the measures which they respectively pursue and vindicate.

The Whigs are reproached for the incongruous elements which enter into the composition of their body; they are derided for the difference of opinion which exists among them; and are tauntingly told that they can agree in nothing but opposition. It would be an unwelcome, and an unworthy task, though in the spirit of a just retaliation, to scan the elements of the self-styled *democratic republican party;* to inquire how many ancient federalists and republicans, covered under the same veil of democracy—how many friends and enemies of a United States Bank, marching together in a crusade against the *monster*, the existing bank—how many advocates and opponents of a tariff for protection and of internal improvement by the general government, uniting in support of an administration that has no fixed principles in relation to either—how many who make an ostentatious parade of friendship for a metallic currency and hostility to banks, while they pursue measures that must multiply State banks and drive specie from circulation, yet acting in concert with the sincere friends of a metallic currency—the real enemies of all banks—how many of these and of countless discordant materials besides, are harmonized by a devotion to a single chief, and the magical influence of party tactics. We decline the invidious labor, and turn from it to the more grateful purposes of our address.

We do not affect to conceal that there are among us those who have differed widely in opinion upon points of doctrine and measures of government having no practical connexion with the great political contest now waging. We concede that we are not bound together by devotion to any common chief, or drilled into the automaton precision of step which is taught in the school of the party tactician. We claim and exercise, each for himself, freedom of thought in judging, and freedom of action in pursuing, the means best suited to accomplish our common purpose. Indeed one of our most cherished doctrines is that, which, disclaiming the authority of party leaders, and the obligation to contend for victory and for spoil, enjoins obedience only to the commands of public duty, and bids us strike for freedom and our country.

It requires but little knowledge of the history of our own times, of the nature of government and man, to inform us, that, in republics, the organization of parties must constantly change to suit the shifting scenes of the great political drama; and if the limits of this address would allow, we would illustrate this truth by a brief review of the history of parties in our country. We would commence with the whigs and tories of the Revolution—the whigs resisting the encroachments of power and vindicating the principles of civil liberty, the tories supporting the power of the crown and defending the encroachments upon our rights. We would trace the various mutations, giving rise to numerous party arrangements and party denominations; and would shew how naturally the different combinations of these parties have resulted in the present organization, in which the opponents of the administration, under the denomination of whigs, resisting the encroachments of power, are endeavoring to maintain the principles of civil liberty, regular government, and the supremacy of the laws;—while the friends of the administration, professing to be the people's friends, and the true disciples of the democratic faith, have hoisted the flag of the democratic republican party, under which they bravely fight for power and patronage in the government, victory to the party, and spoil to the conquerors. Such a review, while it would satisfactorily explain the difference of opinion among us, on topics not now in discussion, would prove, we trust, how vain is the hope of our adversaries that we shall agree in nothing but in opposition.

We do agree unanimously and cordially, we hope, in every thing which may be found essential to harmony of action in the measures necessary to the attainment of our common purpose.

We agree that the questions which have divided the national republicans and the nullifiers are not now in issue between them. The ever memorable and blessed family compact, which gave quiet to South Carolina, preserved the peace and union of the States, and tempered the harsh operation of the tariff, has happily postponed these questions to an indefinite period; if it has not, as we most earnestly hope it has, settled them forever. Experience, the wise monitor of man, has taught us all the danger and the folly of pressing our theories of government to extremes in practice—has taught us the necessity of mutual deference, conciliation, and forbearance; not only against injury from abroad, but against undue encroachments from rival interests at home; the propriety, in all measures of policy connected with political economy, of interfering, as little as may be, with the discretion of individuals in the employment of their capital and labor, and, in those measures which invite capital and labor into new channels, of proceeding with so much circumspection, that the wisdom of every new advance may be demonstrated by the well attested benefits of the former, and that those benefits should be so obvious as to be generally acknowledged, and so impartial that no great interest of the community shall be injured by them, or even placed in that doubtful condition in which it may reasonably apprehend injury. Instructed by the same monitor, we are taught to believe that the powers of the federal government, plainly granted by the constitution, are ample for the attainment of all the great objects of the confederation; that it is unwise to endeavor to enlarge these powers by any doubtful implication; that it is much better to forbear the use of a doubtful power, however beneficent, than to agitate the public mind by the constant discussion of constitutional questions, and doom to perpetual obscurity the line which separates state and federal authority; and, finally, that in the exercise of the granted powers, the general welfare should be the only object—exact justice, and a strict regard to the rights of all, the invariable guides.

We agree in an ardent attachment to the institutions of our country, a deep devotion to the union, and an unalterable determination to preserve as far as we can preserve, the powers of the federal government, as they have been obviously granted, and the rights of the States, as they have been reserved; being resolved inflexibly to oppose all measures which we think will lead to consolidation on the one hand, or disunion, on the other.

We agree that it is the right and the duty of each government, State and Federal, to resist the encroachments of the other; but whether, in the last resort, the appropriate remedy of an aggrieved State is to annul, to secede, or to appeal to arms, is a question upon the theory of our government, which, we pray heaven, it may never be necessary to decide—and which we all agree ought never to be made in practice, but in that state of manifest aggression and grievous injury, when it becomes a duty to hazard every thing in defence of our rights.

We agree that the encroachments of the federal executive upon the other departments of the federal government ought in an especial manner to be guarded against and resisted; being deliberately of opinion that an undue accumulation of power in the chief executive officer, is dangerous to the liberties of the people. The acknowledged constitutional powers of the President of the U. States are very great—quite as ample, we think, as in any republican government can be safely trusted in the hands of one man. His constitutional power to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to all offices, except those of an inferior class confided by law to the courts of justice or heads of departments; his duty to recommend to Congress all such measures as he may think the public interest requires; his absolute negative upon all laws not passed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress; his power to conduct the diplomatic intercourse with all nations, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to conclude all treaties; his command in chief of the army and navy of the United States; and his duty to execute the laws; make his office an object of the highest ambition, and give it an influence, which, in its mildest form, is most sensibly felt in all the operations of government, and upon all classes of society. If, in addition to these acknowledged powers of the President, he may at pleasure exercise those that have been claimed and assumed by the present chief magistrate, there is no longer any constitutional barrier to defend the legislative and judicial departments of the government, nor is there any other practical restraint upon the power of the President than that which his own discretion may prescribe, or resistance may impose. A brief review of the powers so claimed and exercised will illustrate the truth of this remark.

Passing over the extraordinary and contradictory pretensions of the President in relation to the judgments of the Supreme Court, let us confine our attention to those powers actually exercised by the President, some of which have been assumed without authority, and others grossly abused.

The power of removal from office is of very great magnitude, and deserves a much fuller examination than can be given it here. To remove all officers of the government appointed by the President, whether with or without the consent of the Senate, unless where the tenure of office is prescribed by the constitution; that is, the power to remove all but the judges of the supreme and inferior courts, and those subordinate officers whose appointments are conferred by law on the courts of justice or the heads of departments, is claimed by the President, under the constitution, as an essential attribute of his executive authority. This claim is not new; it was preferred and discussed at the first session of Congress under the new constitution, when the laws organizing the departments were so framed, as, without expressly conferring this power, to allow its exercise by the President. It has accordingly, with the sanction of law, been exercised ever since, giving to the patronage of the President a great accession of influence, and for some years past has been so employed as to produce serious apprehension of the consequences, and to call for a review of the foundation upon which it rests.

Mr. Madison was the advocate of this power of the President, and great deference is due to his opinions. It is well known, however, that he was the zealous advocate of a strong executive, and it was therefore natural that he should espouse the argument which gave power to the President. He adopted it, however, with much hesitation and distrust, and all the leading men in Congress, who were then fearful of the power of the federal government, and have since maintained a rigid construction of the Constitution, opposed the President's power of removal. Some of them adopted the opinion of Alexander Hamilton, that the power was vested by the Constitution in the President and the Senate; while others maintained that the tenure of all offices not expressly regulated by the constitution, and which must be created by law, was necessarily subject to be regulated by law.

We do not mean to enter on the field of discussion which the constitutional question would open: we invite others to enter it, who have more leisure and more capacity for the duty—assured that they will find there materials for most cogent reasoning to sustain the power of the legislature over this interesting subject.

As to the *policy* of confiding this power to the Chief Magistrate, whatever may have been thought by wise men at the time when they were organizing an untried government, novel in its structure, brought into existence under strong opposition, the immediate successor of the confederation which had perished by reason of original weakness; all should now be satisfied by the evidence of long experience, that the practical operation of the power is most injurious; that its tendency is to corrupt the people and endanger the government; and that it ought to be restrained by law, unless such restraint be forbidden by the Constitution.—We confidently believe that upon the question of policy no difference of opinion would have existed but for the great anxiety of the early friends of the constitution to impart to it a degree of vigor which their experience under the articles of confederation induced them to think necessary to its healthy action. If they could have read by prophecy the history which experience has since written, they would have known that the stimulus which was proposed as a specific against debility, would be the cause of a fatal plethora, and would have renounced as dangerous the remedy which they adopted as conservative. Some of them, indeed, did anticipate danger, and Jackson, of Georgia, seems to have looked with a prophet's eye, when, speaking of the President's power of removal, he said:

"If you give him complete power over the man with the strong box, he will have the liberty of America under his thumb. If he wishes to establish an arbitrary authority, and finds the Secretary of Finance not inclined to second his endeavors, he has nothing more to do than to remove him, and get one appointed of principles more congenial with his own; then say, 'I have got the army, let me have the money, and I will establish my throne upon the ruins of your visionary republic.' Let no gentleman say I am contemplating imaginary dangers—the chimera of a heated brain."

His warning voice was not heeded. The great men who surrounded him, and felt a proud elevation in contemplating the virtue and energy which had recently, by an almost miraculous effort, achieved our independence, and who looked upon the spotless Father of his Country, then our Chief Magistrate, as the noble model of future Presidents, could not realize the danger which was foretold. They would doubtless have better appreciated it, if they could have anticipated the extravagant claims to the control of all executive officers and of all public property, which was in reserve for future Presidents.

As essential to the performance of the duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, the President claims the power of controlling all executive officers in the performance of their duties. While he acknowledges the obligation of the law which prescribes the duty of these officers, he holds that he is responsible for the execution of that law—that the executive officers are his agents—that he may rightfully interpret the laws made for their government, and enforce obedience to his judgment. He claims this power under the Constitution, and insists that no act of Congress can withdraw any executive officer from his control. This is a claim of awful import; and threatens the destruction of all executive responsibility. The President's responsibility to impeachment and to the People at the polls—to which in 1788, Mr Madison, with much show of reason, looked, as our safeguard against abuses of this power—experience has now taught us to regard as little more than the dream of a theorist. But the principal responsibility which the President owes to the People, and his judicial responsibility upon impeachment, are widely different from that which the inferior officers owe to the law. The law, which charges them with special duties, holds them amenable to punishment in a court of justice for violating those duties, holds them bound to make redress to injured individuals, and holds them responsible for every violation of duty, whether it proceed from error of judgment, want of care and vigilance, or vice of disposition. But place these officers in the situation of mere agents of the President; allow him the right of interpreting their duties, and prescribing the manner of their peformance; and his power to withdraw them from their legal responsibility is complete. His right to control implies their obligation to obey; and their obligation to obey him must protect them, when acting in obedience to his commands, from all responsibility to the courts. If this be so, then the President may suspend the execution of every law of the land, and the whole legislative and judicial power is swallowed up in the executive. All laws made for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, for the care and management of public property, to be carried into effect by the agency of Executive officers, are in the hands of the President; and may be interpreted, at his pleasure, to mean any thing or nothing. Rights arising under contract, claimed under acts of Congress or treaties, penalties incurred, may all be adjudged by the court, but the marshal who is to execute the judgment is an executive officer, appointed by the President and removable by him, and the President, interpreting his duties for him, and directing his conduct, may at pleasure command or forbid the execution of the judgment. Private right and public justice will advance or be still at the nod of an omnipotent chief.

The act of the President, in removing the revenue of the U. States from the place of deposite appointed by law, and putting it into other depositories which no law had authorized, is a striking illustration of this vast power claimed by him. It involved an assumption of power not warranted by law, and an abuse of the power which the law had vested in him. An assumption of power, in undertaking to exercise in his own person that discretion which the law had vested in the Secretary of the Treasury; an abuse of the power of removal which the law had given him, in dismissing his Secretary, who was in the regular and faithful performance of his duty, for refusing to submit his discretion to the will of the President, or in the language of Jackson of Georgia, "removing one who was not inclined to second his endeavors, and appointing one of principles more congenial with his own."

It gave to the President the control of many millions of dollars annually, which no law had put into his hands, and a fearful influence over numerous State banks selected for its deposite, which neither the State laws nor the laws of Congress had authorized.

It transferred to him without law the power of making all those arrangements for the safe keeping and disbursement of the revenue, which are peculiarly proper for legislative provision; a power seriously affecting all the great interests of the country, commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural.

We agree that the overshadowing patronage of the government should be pruned with a liberal hand. A patronage under whose shade reclines sixty thousand office-holders, with forty thousand stipendiaries, and others enjoying its fruits;—towards which hundreds of thousands are anxiously looking, with the hope that they also may soon sit under it in comfort, enjoying protection for their allegiance and reward for their services;—a patronage which, within a few years past, like a tree planted in rank luxuriant soil, has grown with an almost incredible growth, striking its roots through the whole surrounding country, poisoning the political atmosphere, withering every wholesome plant and blighting every green spot on which the statesman's hope or the patriot's eye could rest;—such a patronage surely requires the united labor of every wise and virtuous husbandman in lopping its branches and restraining its growth. We pray you to look upon this subject with the attention that it deserves. Behold the vast patronage of the government, bestowing its thousands of offices and millions of money to enlist followers and reward partizan services or personal devotion; see the election of a president, which should address itself to our calm reflection and best judgment, converted into a contest for place and profit,—invoking the influence of a licentious and prostituted press,—exciting the utmost bitterness of party spirit,—inflaming the angry passions, and leading to tumult and wild disorder. Calculate, if you can, the consequences of these things; tell us how long the lamp of public virtue can burn in an atmosphere so corrupt; how long before the reign of the law must yield to the reign of terror, and the storms, which now rage in the unrestrained liberty of our country, must subside in the calm of settled despotism. We invite you to deliberate, and to adopt the most efficient measures to avert the threatened calamities. Can we not curtail by law the number of offices and the amount of money given to the dependents upon government? Cannot the law prescribe accurately the duty of every executive officer, and enforce it by proper sanctions? Ought we not to adopt every legal and proper provision to secure, as far as we can, that none shall be admitted into office but in consideration of virtue or official merit,—none dismissed from office but for vice or official misconduct? It is public opinion alone, however, that can give efficacy to laws upon this subject. It must demand a president of the *nation*, not a president of a *party*. It must expect from all subordinate officers, that they swear in their hearts allegiance to the law, and renounce all allegiance to party. When that is done, we shall make our election of President with reference to his qualifications for public service, calmly and deliberately; we shall confine our party divisions to questions of state policy and of general interest; and we shall give to our institutions the fairest test of their value and of their capacity to endure.

It may, perhaps, be proper to mention here, though we feel much reluctance to notice it, the uncandid and unjust charge made by our adversaries, that while we declaim against the administration for prostituting the patronage of the government for party purposes, we are ourselves practising a cruel proscription for opinion's sake. We notice it chiefly for the purpose of warning you against the practices of those who use such means to deceive. Let it be remembered, that those who make this charge, are zealous in sustaining an administration that has admitted into office none but the most devoted partizans, and has expelled from office thousands of the faithful and competent, for the single sin of wanting loyalty to their chief; and let it be known, that we have not expelled from office, or attempted to expel, a single individual; and that we have, during the present session of the Legislature, elected, by an unanimous vote, several officers who are friends of the administration. It is in the election of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Public Printer, and Councillor of State, that we are charged with offending. The Speaker is an officer appointed at the commencement of each session, to preside over the deliberations of the House, and in times of political excitement is generally expected to reflect its political character. At the commencement of this session, most of us who differed with the former speaker in political opinion, gave our votes to his competitor, who was in all other respects equally acceptable, and who agreed with us in opinion; while some few of us, discarding all political considerations, united with the friends of the administration, who, making the election a party question, voted in unbroken column, and re-elected the former Speaker.

The former public printer was the editor of a party political paper, inflammatory, abusive, and uncandid in the extreme; and sharing the profits of the office with a partner who faithfully performed its duties. We thought the public interest required that the patronage of the government should be divorced from the political press; we refused our countenance to the editor, and gave the place to his partner, a man unknown to party politics,—the faithful and competent servant who had for years discharged the duties of the office.

The re-election of the councillor was opposed by most of us chiefly on the ground of the bitter-

ness of his party politics, and the activity of his party zeal; while some few of us, who thought that in such an election party offences should be overlooked, and who estimated highly his personal merit and public service, supported his election

This is the head and front of our offending. If the federal administration had discarded from office all partizan editors, instead of given office to many of the most bitter and some of the most profligate among them;—if it had only failed to appoint clamorous and active partizans; if its friends had only preferred that a Speaker of the House of Representatives should be of accord with the majority of those over whom he presided; we should have uttered no complaint of the flagrant abuse of patronage; but, on the contrary, would have given them our approbation and our thanks.

It is perhaps, superfluous to declare our condemnation of the extravagant waste of money, the wanton violations of law, and shameless corruption in the Post Office Department which have been detected and exposed. For, although no atonement to an offended and indignant public has yet been made for these offences, except to permit one of the chief offenders to retire from office, with a public avowal, not contradicted by authority, that his retirement was voluntary and against the wishes of the Postmaster General, yet the misconduct of this department is so gross and obvious that it appears to stand condemned by all parties; and even the friends of the administration, though in a subdued and compassionate tone, reprove its errors and call for reform. We warn you, however, against trusting for reform to those under whose auspices these very abuses have grown up.

On the subject of the Bank of the United States, we all agree that its re-charter is a question no longer in, issue between the contending parties; that its fate is sealed; its doom irrevocably fixed. We have no expectation, no desire that an effort should be made to save it, and we wish to see it expire in peace. We know, however, that our adversaries will still use this bank, as they use the fallacious hope of a metallic currency, to keep up prejudice, inflame the passions, delude the ignorant, and conceal the real, the single design of the party, the election of a favorite leader to the office of President.

The most interesting duty we have been called upon to perform during the present session, resulted in the re-election of Benjamin Watkins Leigh to the Senate of the United States; an event on which we felicitate ourselves, and congratulate our country; which has sustained Virginia in her opposition to the encroachments and abuses of power, and continues in the councils of the nation a man eminently qualified to be useful, and peculiarly fitted to maintain the favorite doctrines of his native State, and support her ancient reputation. His spotless purity of character and high sense of honor; fine talents, highly cultivated; a mind stored with useful information, well disciplined, impartial, reflecting, sagacious; a profound knowledge of the human character; a clear perception of the principles of our Government, and a perfect feeling of the spirit in which it was formed and should be administered; an habitual devotion to the rights of the States, which makes him jealous of every thing which threatens consolidation, with an ardent attachment to the Union, which he regards as the surest guaranty to the rights of the States, and the only safeguard of our liberty; a spirit that soars above the low influence of party, and a firmness that no flattery could seduce, no danger could intimidate, no power could awe; these are the qualifications which make him the pride of Virginia, and make us delight to honor him. And this is the man whom the friends of the Administration, through the agency of prejudice and party spirit, would traduce and sacrifice.

They have endeavored, by garbled quotations and gross misrepresentation, to revive and inflame an unfriendly feeling which had been indulged towards him by the western people, in consequence of some opinions maintained and some arguments used by him in the Convention which formed our present State Constitution; a feeling which time had abated, and which his subsequent public services had in some degree appeased.

They have misrepresented his opinions, and wantonly impeached the motives of his conduct, in relation to the Bank of the United States. To withdraw the attention of the people from the abuses and usurpations of the Federal Executive, they have raised a popular clamor against the bank; they have represented it as a monster of iniquity, deformity, and power, which threatened the existence of the Government and the freedom of the People. Though they knew that its fate was sealed, its destruction certain, they have continued to represent the Administration as engaged in a fearful contest with the *monster*, on the issue of which hung the destinies of the nation. Though they knew that Mr. Leigh entirely concurred with the General Assembly in the opinion that the charter of the bank was unconstitutional, and, on the first occasion that offered after he took his seat in the Senate, had earnestly opposed a proposition to renew the charter, and strongly urged against it the constitutional objection, yet they have represented him as covertly sustaining its interests. They artfully and insidiously converted into evidence against him his candor and prudence in warning us of the probable consequences of discontinuing the existing bank, and the danger of establishing another, yet more formidable, and probably upon the model of the Government bank recommended by the President.

Using all these means to sustain the Administration, and to second the appeal to the People which Mr. Rives had made when he resigned his seat in the Senate, they produced the most animated contest at the spring elections, known in Virginia for many years. In this contest the friends of the Administration were met in full and free discussion before the People, and the elections, which, with very few exceptions, turned upon party political questions, and especially upon the question of Mr. Leigh's re-election, resulted in the signal defeat of our adversaries. Though defeated, they did not acknowledge themselves beaten, and appealed from the judgment of the People at the polls to the effect of management among them at home.

The wire-workers of the political machinery, soon after the result of elections was known, set on foot a system for procuring instructions to the Senators and Delegates to vote against Mr. Leigh. Declining for the most part free and full public meetings and fair discussion, and assembling in party squads, they concerted their measures, drew up instructions, and sent active and zealous agents through the country to procure signatures. In this also they failed; for, although under the influence of general excitement and delusion, and with the aid of the persuasion, importunity and deception incident to this mode of proceeding, they succeeded in a few cases in obtaining instructions from a majority of the qualified voters, yet they left the great body of the whig members free to follow the dictates of their own judgment, known and avowed at the polls. At the commencement of the session, the Administration members, finding themselves in a minority upon joint ballot, and having a majority in the Senate, refused to appoint an early day for the election, alleging that the work of instruction was still in progress among the People, and that further time to complete it was necessary. After some disagreeing votes, the two Houses concurred in fixing the election for the 27th of January. That day arrived; the instructions were still ineffectual, and an attempt was made by our adversaries to postpone the election indefinitely, and bring the question again before the People at the polls. This extraordinary attempt, which would have left the State with but half its representation in the Senate from the 4th of March until the meeting of the next General Assembly—a period in which it was not improbable that questions affecting the peace and honor of the nation might be discussed—we resisted. It failed; and, after three days spent in debate, we were allowed to discharge our duty, and to make the election.

Our adversaries do not yet acknowledge themselves to be beaten. They are stimulating the public mind to another vigorous contest at the polls, and hope for some aid from the ridiculous, absurd, and unjust charge which they gravely prefer against us, of having, in this election, disregarded the will of the people, disobeyed instructions, and denied or disparaged their authority. Our accusers know that Mr. Leigh himself is a decided advocate of the right of instruction, pays it the most ready and willing obedience, and has written its ablest vindication. They know that he was the author of the able state paper adopted by the General Assembly in February, 1812, vindicating the right of instruction against the assault made upon it by our Senators in Congress, who had been instructed to oppose the recharter of the Bank of the United States; and they have good reason to believe that their favorite candidate for the Senate questioned or denied this very right. They know that several of us, in obedience to the instructions of our constituents, voted for Mr. Rives; and they ought to know that not one of us who voted for Mr. Leigh violated his instructions, or questioned the right of the constituent to instruct, or the duty of the representative to obey.

It is not true that we in any manner denied or attempted to disparage this right. We admitted it in the plainest terms, and in its fullest sense, and admitted that those who enjoyed the right were the sole judges of the time and manner in which it should be exercised. So far from denying or disparaging the right of instruction, we have endeavored to defend it against those abuses which tend to bring it into disrepute and impair its practical value. Regarding instructions as an exercise of the highest attribute of sovereignty—as legislating by the expression of the individual will; seeing that in the exercise of this right the constituent is giving law to himself, to the community, and to posterity—that he is giving his vote on questions which may involve the peace, the honor, and the freedom of his country;—we cannot but feel the deepest anxiety in preserving it from those abuses which prevent its discreet and salutary use; and we cannot doubt that the political intriguer, who approaches it to mislead, pervert, or corrupt, deserves unqualified reprobation. Whilst it is readily conceded that the constituent may judge for himself of the time, the place, and the manner of exercising his right; it is yet obvious that instructions procured without debate, consultation, or advice, by the fireside, or on the highway, and especially those procurred at a time of great public excitement, by zealous party agents travelling for the purpose, are exposed to great abuses and liable to great suspicion. Secret persuasion and importunity, misrepresentation and falsehood, are means in the power of the designing and unprincipled, which might often be used with effect, and would doubtless be sometimes employed. These are the abuses which we have condemned, and for condemning which we have been charged with disparaging the right of instruction.

We have maintained, also, that the instructions, however given, are addressed immediately from the constituent to his representative; that the representative must judge for himself, upon the best lights he can procure, whether the instructions are genuine—whether they are in truth the fair and free expression of the will of his constituents; that for the correctness of his judgment upon this question, he is amenable only to his conscience and his constituents; and they, who alone know whether his judgment is correct or erroneous, and are best qualified to estimate the motives by which he has been governed, have the exclusive power of punishing him with their displeasure, or rewarding him with their continued confidence. We have maintained that the interposition of strangers between the representative and his constituent is officious and in derogation of the right of instruction; and we have maintained that such an interference on the part of the legislature is, above all, reprehensible. It is a direct invasion of the right of instruction that the representative body should interpose their authority, or their counsels, between the particular representative and his immediate constituents.

Maintaining, and acting upon these opinions, we have yet been denounced as enemies to the right of instruction. Beware, fellow citizens, of lending a willing ear to those who fill the air with loud clamor against the violation of this sacred right, when this clamor is but the pretext for its abuse and destruction. Beware of the counsels of those who, with the language of democracy forever upon their lips, cherish homage for power constantly in their hearts; who, professing always to be the people's friends, seem busily preparing to surrender the people's rights into the hands of a favorite leader.

When at the polls you are called upon to rally and secure a victory over the Bank, which is already achieved; and to vindicate the right of instruction, which is in no danger but from those who are its professed defenders; be assured that the motive is to deceive, and that the real object of our adversaries is the election of a leader to preside over them, to receive their allegiance, and to extend to them his bountiful patronage. That leader has not yet been formally announced here; but all the indications point to him as plainly as if he had been publicly proclaimed. The party scaffolding is preparing; the stage on which he is to appear will very soon be erected under the name of a *Baltimore Convention*. He will then stand conspicuously before the people in the meekest guise of democracy, and will most condescendingly extend the papal toe to receive the kiss of the faithful. *Martin Van Buren and democracy* will then be the watchwords, and the whole camp of the great tactician will beat to arms.

That Mr. Van Buren is to be sustained by the devoted friends of the administration as the successor of the present chief magistrate, there can be little doubt; and we think few can doubt that the measures of the administration and the patronage of the government have for years been directed to the object of making him President. This of itself would constitute an insuperable objection to his election; as nothing could be more mischievous than to allow a President of the United States to indicate his successor, and employ the means of the government to elect him. But this is not our chief objection to Mr. Van Buren. We have a settled distrust of his political character. He seems identified with all the acts of the present administration to which we most object; with the claims and assumptions of Executive power—with the whole system of government patronage and political prize-fighting—and we believe he has been justly regarded as at the head of that system of party management and party combinations which has so long characterized the New York politics. In looking through his whole political life, we find nothing to recommend him to our confidence; no moral firmness; no elevated national feelings, which would guard our country against the degradation of having its party dissensions presented at a foreign court; nothing to rank him in the class of statesmen governed by settled, enlarged, and liberal principles; but all that facility, pliancy, and flexibility, which class him with ingenious politicians, having no fixed purpose but personal success, and to whom the sentiment was peculiarly appropriate—"it is glory enough to have served under such a chief."

In our opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and in the strong terms in which we speak of New York politics, we hope we shall not be considered as indulging or desiring to excite any unkind feelings towards our sister republic. We have, indeed, much reason to believe we are seconded by a very great proportion of the intelligence and virtue of that State, in our anxious wishes to arrest the progress of the unhappy system of political management, which they feel and deplore as a great and growing evil. We certainly entertain no unfriendly sentiment, no disrespect towards New York, and we trust we shall never indulge any narrow jealousy of the unrivalled prosperity which must always attend the commercial confidence and entire freedom of trade which she now enjoys.—While New York is only the foremost of the free States of the Union, and our commercial relations with her voluntary and untrammelled, we can look upon her wealth without envy, and feel a pride in her distinction. But should the reins of government be committed to the hands of an artful and designing man, educated in her political school—should it be given him to direct the overruling patronage of the government, and exert the consequent influence over public opinion and the public laws—it is neither difficult to conceive, nor unreasonable to fear, a system of political and commercial regulations having for its object the aggrandizement of the *empire State*, throwing its toils over all others, and making them tributary, commencing in injustice, proceeding in injury, terminating in discord and disunion, and followed by the establishment of rival and hostile States upon the ruins of our peaceful and prosperous Confederacy.

Let us unite in a common and vigorous effort to avert this ominous succession, will all its fatal consequences. Let no minor differences of opinions distract our councils, or impair our energies. Let us appeal to the good and the wise in every State of the Union, by whatever party denomination known, distinguished by whatever political opinions. Let us invoke them by their love of peace, justice, and freedom, by their duty to themselves and to posterity; by their recollections of the true glory and just renown of our common country; by their ambition of giving to the world an enduring example of a government of laws; by every other ennobling motive, let us entreat them to unite in the choice of a chief magistrate of acknowledged wisdom, undoubted firmness, and unsuspected integrity; who, owing his elevation to no party, will owe obligations to none; who, in feeling and in conduct will be the President *of the nation;* who will sincerely and zealously aid in bringing back the government to its original simplicity and purity—in correcting its abused patronage, its prodigality and corruption—in dismissing only its unprofitable servants, retaining and employing the good and the faithful—infusing into his administration a spirit of moderation and equity—having no other end but the public good, and employing no means that are not plainly constitutional and obviously just.

It does not become us at this time to indicate the man of our choice. We have our decided preferences, it is true, which we do not conceal, and which, individually, we shall freely avow. But the usual time for nominating a candidate has not arrived, and there are strong reasons why Virginia should not be forward in presenting the candidate to the public attention. We trust that when the time for election comes, we shall be found heartily co-operating in the support of some man, whether found in the East or the West, the North or the South, who will command general confidence, and who will probably administer the government upon the principles which we have avowed.

One parting word, and we have done. The aspect of our foreign affairs creates great anxiety and uneasiness upon the minds of all who love peace, and desire to preserve the friendly relations which have existed, from the birth of our republic, with its earliest friend and protector, our honorable and ancient ally. We regret extremely the delays which have occurred on the part of France in fulfilling the stipulations of a ratified treaty; delays which seem to threaten the peace of two nations bound together by ties which ought not to be broken. We do not inquire into the cause of those delays. Whatever be the cause, if hostility should be the consequence, there is but one course of conduct left for us. However deeply we may deplore the event; however we may condemn the imprudence or the folly of the administration in hastening it; however we may regret the unhappy scenes which were exhibited during the last hours of the late session of Congress, when the extraordinary attempt was made to place three millions of money, for military and naval preparations, at the disposal of the President, already maddened with the war fever—scenes calculated to impair in a great degree the influence of the wise resolutions, which had been previously adopted by the unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress; in short, whatever opinions we may entertain of the measures which lead to war, we shall surely be found in the ranks and in the councils of our country, giving to the government all possible aid in prosecuting it to a speedy, a successful and an honorable result.

FROM THE WASHINGTON GLOBE.

The following States have yet to elect their members of the House of Representatives, before the next Congress will be completed:

	Members.		*Elections.*
Rhode Island,	2	-	April,
Connecticut,	6	-	April,
Virginia,	21	-	April,
Indiana,	7	-	August,
Missouri,	2	-	August,
Maryland,	8	-	October,
Kentucky,	13	-	August,
North Carolina,	13	-	August,
Alabama,	5	-	August,
Mississippi,	2	-	May,
Tennessee	13	-	August,

The political complexion of the 24th Congress, in the States that have elected, follows:

	Administration.	*Opposition.*	*Doubtful.*
Maine,	6	2	0
New Hampshire,	5	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	11	1
Vermont,	0	5	0
New York,	31	9	0
New Jersey,	6	0	0
Pennsylvania,	17	11	0
Delaware,	0	1	0
South Carolina,	2	7	0
Georgia,	9	0	0
Ohio,	9	10	0
Louisiana,	1	2	0
Illinois,	3	0	0
	89	58	1

M. *Gutzlaff* who resided long and travelled far in *China*, thus speaks of the population of that country:

"Whilst giving the enormous sum of 369 millions as the actual number of the inhabitants in *China*, the author is fully persuaded that the last imperial census is as near the truth as it can be ascertained. Those parts of the empire which he has visited are extremely populous. He has taken the trouble of examining some parts of the census and numbering the houses of small districts and has invariably found that the population was underrated. The Chinese are naturally a very prolific people; few individuals only live a single life; early marriages, which seldom prove barren are general throughout the empire. Government has always encouraged the matrimonial estate, and their ancient institutions devote a childless man to contempt. Thus the population must increase and multiply on a progressive scale. As the wants of the common people are so very few, and their habitual industry renders every barren spot tributary to them, we may easily conceive that so large a population can find the means of subsistence."

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA INQUIRER.

The Arrival and Reception of Gov. Poindexter.—Gov. Poindexter arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday last. His reception was of the most triumphant character, whether we refer to the numbers who thronged the landing and surrounding wharves, or to the enthusiastic spirit that breathed through their shouts of welcome. The Whig spirit still burns in the bosoms of thousands of the citizens of Philadelphia—the friends of the Constitution and the Laws are still true to their principles. This was most triumphantly manifested on Saturday.

The day was delightful,—clear, mild, and springlike. The committee of escort assembled on board the Robert Morris, at Chesnut street wharf, a few minutes before seven o'clock, organized by the appointment of Col. Thomas L. McKenney as their chairman, and, accompanied by Johnson's famous band, proceeded to Newcastle, to await the arrival of the distinguished ex-Senator. Soon after they reached Newcastle, they were waited upon by the following named gentlemen as a committee on behalf of the Whig citizens of that place, who were anxious to participate in the compliment to Gov. Poindexter:

Kensey Johns, Sen'r.	Dr. James Couper, Jr.
George B. Rodney,	Jeremiah Bowman,
James Booth,	C. D. Blaney.
Evan H. Thomas,	

It was then arranged in joint committee, that the gentlemen of Delaware should receive Gov. Poindexter immediately on the arrival of the railroad cars, and after tendering him their congratulations, escort him to the steamboat, and place him under the care of the Philadelphia committee. The cars reached Newcastle about one o'clock. The band immediately struck up "See the conquering hero comes." The various flags were displayed, and the distinguished guest was escorted to the boat by the Delaware Committee. He was warmly welcomed by the Philadelphia committee, and addressed in the following eloquent and appropriate language by Col. McKenny:

Sir, in behalf of a committee of 150 of our fellow citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, and by that Committee appointed, we meet, and greet you. The welcome we tender, *is cordial;* it comes warm from our hearts; and is an earnest of that which, under various and more extended forms, awaits you, on your arrival among those whom we have the honor to represent. Sir: As the organ of my friends around me, I should feel (were I to stop here) that I had performed only a part of my duty.

Who is it that we have been deputed to *meet*, and *welcome*, and *escort* to Philadelphia? An ex-Governor of a high-minded and patriotic State!—An ex-Senator of the United States! A *patriot*, who, in these dark days of the Republic, has stood manfully by the constitution, eloquently and fearlessly defending our endangered and tottering liberties! Yes: we have been appointed to meet a citizen, in whom all these claims to our respect, and gratitude, centre. But, sir, there is, in addition to those claims, *another*, whose demands will not fail to reach, and be responded to by every patriotic heart, and occasion in every honorable bosom the tenderest and most abiding feelings of attachment for your person and fame. This claim has been created by the recent attempt to blast your reputation, and consign to infamy your character.

Sir, those whom we have the honor to represent, look upon the frightful and fiend-like plot to which I have referred as among the most damnable that human wickedness ever conceived, or human daring ever ventured to encounter. The bare contemplation of a plot, so foul in conception, so iniquitous in its progress, and so overwhelming in its meditated effects, produces yet, although it exploded without, in the slightest degree, affecting, injuriously, its intended victim, a *pang*, in every well-regulated heart, and a sympathy for the object of its vengeful purpose, which defies the power of language to express.

This, sir, is not the place nor the occasion to expose this plot, or to drag out for execration, its attendant circumstances; or to hold up to the blighting indignation of an insulted people, those appeals to God, under the forms of *oaths*, that were extorted from deluded men, for the consummation of your ruin. The world has beheld, and shuddered at the disclosure, and history will transfer to her page, in company with its originators and abettors, this diabolical contrivance.

It is sufficient to leave those men, and their acts, to be disposed of by the popular indignation, and the just judgment of God! We turn, therefore, from the contemplation of such wickedness, and mingle our rejoicing with the rejoicings of all who have human hearts, at your timely, and triumphant, and honorable rescue from the perils by which you have been surrounded, and welcome you, as we do most cordially, as the destined guest of hundreds of high minded and patriotic citizens, who are preparing at this moment, to show, by their act, and their sentiments, that they know how to honor a PATRIOT, (though not *of* them, or *from* them) and to rejoice in the rescue of his character and fame from a ruin in which a band of desperate political conspirators sought to involve it.

Once more, Sir, we bid you WELCOME.

To which address, Gov. POINDEXTER replied, in substance, as follows:

My Friends and Fellow Citizens:

I receive with the most unaffected sensibility, the friendly welcome, which, in the name of a portion of the citizens of Philadelphia, you have tendered to me, on my approach to that beautiful and delightful city. On several occasions within the past year, I have been honored by your kind invitations to meet the patriotic inhabitants of Philadelphia around the festive board, to partake of their well known hospitality, and interchange opinions with them, on the great questions of constitutional law, and of national policy, then pending before the Legislature of the Union. These manifestations of the respect and confidence of a people alike distinguished for intelligence, polite literature, patriotism, and all the social virtues which adorn the character of man, did not fail to impress my mind with deep and lasting gratitude; but allow me to say, that however highly I may have appreciated these distinguished marks of your good will towards me, they sink far below the feelings excited, on hearing the sentiments just expressed in your behalf, by my very worthy friend whom you have chosen as your organ on this occasion. The recent event to which allusion has been made, forming the last link in the chain of persecution and vituperations to which I have been subjected, by those who wield the power and patronage of the federal government, is well calculated to arouse the moral feelings of a virtuous and enlightened people. You have seen the honor and dignity of this great republic outraged by a conspiracy, the most dark and insidious, against a member of a co-ordinate branch of the government, stimulated, and urged on by all the means at the command of the highest public functionary known to the Constitution—you have felt as freemen, this indignity offered to the American name and character in the face of the civilized world, and you have nobly stepped forth to vindicate the violated honor of the nation, and redeem it from the odium cast upon it by a combination of conspirators, seeking the destruction of the humble individual who has now the honor to address you.

For this generous display of your courtesy and kindness towards me personally, I have no language sufficiently strong in which to convey my grateful thanks; but I feel that the injuries and injustice inflicted on me by the hand of arbitrary power, however great and unmerited, were of minor importance, if not wholly insignificant, when contrasted with the higher insult and indignity offered to the whole people, in this attempt of their chief magistrate to satiate his malice and revenge on the object of his hatred, by the promulgation, under his sanction, of falsehood and perjury the most foul, and secretly obtained by the corrupt instruments employed for the purpose. In this light alone, I hope the country at large will view the demonstrations of kindness which are now extended to me by my fellow-citizens of the city of Philadelphia.

This is, perhaps, an unfit occasion to speak of the encroachments which have been made during this administration, on the fundamental principles of constitutional liberty, by executive usurpations; but I cannot forbear to glance at a few prominent topics, have so largely contributed to bring on my head the vengeance of the present incumbent of the executive chair. For the last five years I have stood on my feet in the Senate of the Union, to protect and defend the Constitution of my country and the liberties of the American people, according to the best of my poor ability, against the novel assumptions of power, claimed and exercised by the executive department of the government.

I have seen the entire legislative power of the country withdrawn from the Representatives of the People, and, in effect, concentrated in a single hand, and that hand the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation. By the exercise of the Veto power, (granted in the Constitution for wise and salutary purposes,) to the extent to which it has been carried by the present Executive, all laws, whatever may be their character, must be conformed to the arbitrary dictates of his discretion. The two Houses of Congress have dwindled into the unimportant agents to prepare, discuss, and amend bills, until they are deemed to comport with the public good; but before they receive the force and effect of law, they must be submitted to the imperial head, and on his sanction their vitality is made to depend. I have seen the whole power of appointment to office grasped by the Executive alone, without regard to the restraints and checks interposed in the Constitution by means of the Senate, who constitute an integral part of the appointing power. I have seen this power perverted to the purposes, and so construed as to enable the Executive alone effectually to control every other department of the Government. I have seen the dangerous doctrines advanced, that the President of the United States is not confined to any limitations of power in the Constitution, but may rightfully claim *all* Executive power of whatever nature or description, by virtue of his office; that he is a UNIT, the fountain of honor, responsible for the faithful execution of the laws; and all who are engaged in the performance of official duties are required to execute the trust reposed in them in accordance with the will of the President, and not in obedience to the enactments of law. I have seen chartered rights the most sacred, guarantied by the plighted faith of the Government, violated and trampled under foot by the mandate of the Executive, without a trial by jury, which is secured in the Constitution to all who have litigated rights, and provided for in express terms by the conditions of the Charter. I have seen the National Treasury seized and placed under the exclusive control and custody of the Executive, in violation of the distribution of powers marked out in the Constitution, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof. I have seen corruption boldly march forth in open day, and defy the scrutiny of the Legislative branches of the government, feeling that it is protected from animadversion by the overwhelming power claimed to be concentrated in a supreme Executive head. I have seen more alarming strides to arbitrary power pass in review during the late session of Congress than was ever witnessed since the foundation of the free Constitution transmitted to us by the patriots of the Revolution.

At a late hour of the night, during the last day of the session, when not two hours remained before the existence of the last Congress was closed, an organized majority in the House of Representatives made an amendment to a bill making appropriations for completing the fortifications of the seabord, by which they proposed to place at the discretion of the Executive, 3,000,000 dollars, to be used for raising armies—a *Body Guard*, if he saw fit—increasing the navy, mounting fortifications, or for any other purpose, which he might deem essential for the defence of the country. By the Constitution the power is expressly delegated to Congress to raise and support armies and navies, and to declare war, when, in their opinion, the honor and interests of the nation may demand it. It appertains to the genius of our free institutions, that measures of this high grade shall undergo the examination and meet the approbation of the Representatives of the People and of the States, and that all appropriations of money for those or any other objects, should be specific. In the extraordinary instance to which I have referred, the power to raise an army, or increase the navy, and the means to effect either, is placed in the hands of a single individual—the great question of Peace and War is made subservient to his will, without the sanction of any other department of the Government. This extravagant and unheard-of proposition, was rendered still more remarkable by the *time* and *manner* in which it was brought to the consideration of the two Houses of Congress. No message from the President was received, calling for an appropriation, for any purpose whatever. No report from any department of the Government was sent in, furnishing the details of expenditure required for the security of the country, which called for any appropriation; no examination of a committee, of either House, into the state of the country, which resulted in the recommendation of the appropriation proposed; and yet the House of Representatives, at the very moment when its constitutional existence was about to expire, thrust into the bill for completing fortifications, an appropriation, in no manner connected with it, of Three Millions of Dollars, to enable the President if he should deem it proper, at any moment in the recess, to involve the country in all the mischievous consequences of a war with a foreign Power. This is of the very essence of dispotic power.

I have, in the discharge of the high duties imposed upon me, as a faithful representative of the State which has honored me with its confidence, and of the nation at large, firmly and fearlessly resisted these multiplied encroachments on the principles of our free Constitution, which, if carried out, must in the end break down the barriers which separate the departments of power, and which constitute the great safeguard of Liberty. For this firm stand against the views of those who control the action of the Executive, and because I could not be induced to make myself a willing instrument in their hands, and bend the knee to Baal, I have been denounced by the pensioned Presses of the Administration from Maine to Louisiana—my private character has been most cruelly and unjustly assailed, and, to finish the picture, at the very close of my term of service, when it might well have been expected that the angry passions which had been excited against me by the resistance which I had interposed to check the inroads of arbitrary power, would have subsided, and the troubled waters become calm and tranquil—at this moment, so propitious to the re-establishment of good feeling, I find myself assailed by a foul conspiracy to implicate me in the crime of aiding and abetting in an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate by the hand of an assassin; and what is still more mortifying to the pride of every American citizen, this conspiracy has for its chief actor the Supreme Executive of the nation. We read of conspiracies in ancient and modern times formed by those in inferior places against the rulers whom they desired to crush and destroy, but this is the first instance recorded in history where the head of a nation, clothed with power and patronage, has combined with the instrument of corruption, to immolate on the altar of his ambition and malice, a member, belonging to a co-ordinate department, because that member had interposed to protect public liberty against the inroads of despotic power. Thus persecuted for the high public functionaries of the Government for the faithful performance of my duties, I find pleasing consolation in the redeeming spirit of moral integrity by which I am supported in the esteem of my countrymen.

I may never again enter the councils of the nation, and perhaps I may not in the progress of events again visit my friends and fellow citizens of the city of Philadelphia. Should this be the case, I beg you to be assured that I shall bear in grateful remembrance the kindness which you have shown me on the present occasion, so long as the spark shall continue to animate my bosom.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the County of Rutherford, to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman.

MY DEAR SIR:

Knowing that you take a deep interest in the political symptoms of the country West of the mountains, I take pleasure in assuring you that Van Buren has been going down here very fast, and Judge White, the old friend and stout supporter of Andrew Jackson through all his wars, *foreign, domestic and political* has been rising in proportion. In truth, Mr. Van Buren never had any popularity of his own in North Carolina, at least in the West: his pretensions have been based on the popularity of Gen. Jackson, and it is understood about here, that Judge White will reap more advantage from that circumstance than his opponent: It is even said that since the high spirited demonstration of Tennessee in behalf of Judge White, that the President has become (as he ought always to have been) *perfectly neutral*. The people in this quarter look upon Van Buren as a mere *electioneerer*. They think he has very little, if any, real merit and not much talent—that he has got as far up the ladder entirely by party work and electioneering tricks; the fact of his friends pushing the scheme of the Baltimore caucus to get him nominated against the sense and feeling of the people of the South, who have always been jealous of that kind of machinery, confirms and strengthens that opinion. The whole hog men will go for Van, but the moderate and untrained Jackson men will certainly go for White; these had already begun to take the alarm—a Whig they would not go for, a Nullifier was worse; Van was *too bad*; so they were in what is called a *preminary*, when therefore a man was offered to them, whom they could support without any compromise of principle, as (they know) never had electioneered, but stood on the broad foundation of his personal worth, it, they promptly determined to hoist his flag. I therefore tell you, without the least fear of the result, that Rutherford County will give the White ticket at least two to one against Van Buren. In my opinion is, that every County but one, Wilkes, Salisbury, will give majorities to the same ticket though of different sizes. For instance, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Macon and Rutherford, will go it by the roots. Lincoln will do as J. D. H. and Co says she does, viz. if the party let Maj. C. come out, as he will stand he is inclined to do, for Judge White, then Lincoln will give a larger vote against Van than any county in the State: But should they stick for the Magician, it will be a hard fought battle there. Many think that some of the rebel spirit of the party in Lincoln are already *snorting affright*, and that if they were not so tightly reined up, there would be a bolt of more than 500. If, however they are forced, by the dint of discipline, to go on, they will hang *hard on the band* Haywood will do as E. & L. say, probably will go for Van Buren, and in this case have the exception; even there, the collar will go under the most inauspicious circumstances to prevail with unanimity.

I have been a good deal through the West, as I saw you, and have taken pains according to promise, to ascertain the state of feeling, as I am totally unknown in the political world, I am less likely to deceive myself or be deceived by others. I think you may rely on the information as *certainly correct*

Virginia.—The Richmond Whig of Wednesday last, holds this language, as to the State of Virginia.

Virginia is irrevocably divorced from Jacksonism and Van Burenism. Mr. Leigh will not be instructed out of his seat. That servile instrument of Van Burenism and supple tool of power, Wm. C. Rives, will never occupy it. His election has overleaped itself, and he is recumbent on the ground. Virginia will never vote for Van Burenism. When he is elected, the convulsions which the humane have dreaded and the wise foreseen, have come already. There are fifty thousand freemen in this State, who *will never submit* to the continued rule of Kitchen Cabinets, irresponsible cabals, and flagrant corruption, and to the degradation which the submission carries with it. We convey no menace, but announce a solemn truth. We know the temper that prevails—a temper as dangerous to be tampered with, as that which resisted the tyranny of England. Let the emissaries of Van Buren beware!

It is stated in the New Orleans Advertiser that upwards of *five millions of acres* of land in Louisiana are subject to annual inundation, and that that amount comprises about one-sixth of the entire territory of the State. From the same paper we learn that the gross amount of land under cultivation does not exceed forty thousand acres, the annual product of which is about ten millions of dollars, or an average of *two hundred and fifty dollars per acre*. In view of these singular and striking facts, the editor urges the necessity of suitable efforts to reclaim the inundated lands, the profits arising from which would, he contends, be enormous.

The very last from Col. Crockett.—In the debate in the U. S. House of Representatives on Tuesday, on the bill for increasing the number of Hospitals, one of the Western members arose and observed—"Mr. Speaker—My opinion is, that, the *generality* of mankind—in *gineral*, are disposed to do the disadvantage—of the *generality*—of mankind in *gineral*." "Sit down, sir down," whispered the Colonel, who sat near him, "you are coming out at the same hole you went in."—*Boston Whig.*

The Drunkard—Late one evening, drunkard Davey, after spending his day's earnings at the grog shop, set out for home. "Well" says he, "I'll lick my wife up I'll lick her. What business has she to set up, burning fire and lights,—eh? And find her in bed I'll lick her. What business has she to go to bed before I get home?"

We observe it stated, and we presume correctly, that it is Mr. Benj. C. Howard, of Baltimore, and not Mr. Rives, of Virginia, who has been associated with Mr. Bush, by the Executive, to go to the West, to endeavor to adjust the boundary difficulty between Ohio and Michigan.

Our latest paper from Detroit is to the 30th of last month. At that time no further intelligence had been received in relation to the dispute. The military movements of the Michigan militia have been temporarily suspended. The Advertiser says:

"The Adjutant General of Ohio has issued general orders to the militia of the Northern counties to prepare for a conflict. From the various manifestations of the Executive of that State, it is probable that an attempt will be made to anticipate any movement on the part of the General Government, and to take possession of the disputed tract before any counteracting measure can be interposed. We trust no indiscreet zeal on either side will propel the parties to a collision which will endanger the public peace. Michigan will act on the defensive, it is true, against a powerful foe, but if hostilities should actually commence, they will be soon stayed by the General Government."

The Advertiser contains a letter from the Delegate of the Territory in Congress, Mr. Lyon, in which it is intimated that the President has expressed his determination to support Michigan in retaining the territory.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Augusta *Courier* of the 1st inst. says:

"We regret to announce the destruction by fire of the steam boat *Augusta*. She reached the wharf immediately below the bridge, at 8 o'clock last night, with two boats in tow, and at 12 was discovered to be on fire! Whether the fire had progressed so far, when discovered, as to prevent scuttling and sinking her, we cannot tell; but the boat, and her contents, which, being a *tower*, we learn were trifling, have been destroyed. It is thought the machinery must be injured by the fire so as to be useless in future. The *Augusta* belonged to the Steam Boat Company.

Charleston Mercury.

The bill to suppress Gambling Houses in New Orleans, which had previously passed the Senate of Louisiana, received the unanimous sanction of the lower House on the 27th ult. and has become a law. One of the enactments provides that the owners or immediate occupants of houses in which gambling is detected are liable to the penalties of the law, viz: a fine of one to five thousand dollars for the first offence; from ten to fifteen thousand for the second, and confinement in the penitentiary from one to five years, at the discretion of the court.

Destruction of Fruit Trees.—We learn by a letter from St. Augustine, that the severe cold of last winter has made sad havoc with the fruit trees in the vicinity of that place. The orange trees, which were expected to yield a bountiful harvest the present year, it is said, will not yield a single orange. A large portion of them are entirely destroyed, and the remainder partially so: and of the lemons and limes, not a tree is left alive. The loss is estimated at $500,000.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

New York.—The Legislature of this State has passed an act prohibiting the circulation, within that State, of Bank notes of a denomination under Five Dollars. The act passed by surprising majorities; in the Assembly, by 72 votes to 9—in the Senate, by 25 votes to 2. It provides that no bill under the denomination of $2 shall be given or offered in payment after the 1st of September next; no bill under $3 after the 1st of March next; none under $5 after 1st of September, 1836.

Things a Farmer should not do.—A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half tilled land is growing poorer—well tilled land is constantly improving.

A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order, the first of December, is already half wintered.

A farmer should never depend on his neighbor for what he can, by care and good management, produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees, or borrow tools while he can make or buy; a high authority has said, the borrower is a servant to the lender.

The farmer should never be so immersed in political matters, as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes, and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to remain ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate, more or less, a free people.

A farmer should shun the doors of a bank, as he would an approach of the plague or cholera; banks are for men of speculation, and theirs is a business with which farmers should have little to do

A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, but the farmer should remember, that if any one can be said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

No farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to lie against himself or family; if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

A farmer should never use ardent spirit as a drink; if, while undergoing severe fatigue, and the hard labors of the summer, he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.

A farmer should never refuse a fair price for any thing he wishes to sell; we have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to dispose of, refuse 8s. because he wanted 8s. 6d., and after keeping his wheat six months, was glad to get 6s. 6d. for it.

A farmer should never allow his woodhouse to be emptied of wood during the summer months; if he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of his wife, and perhaps be compelled, in a series of lectures, to learn, that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

A farmer should never allow his windows to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats, and old hats; if he does, he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who tarries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to freeze or starve at home.

There are three things of which the man who aims at the character of a prosperous farmer will never be niggardly—manure, tillage, and seed; and there are three things of which he will never be too liberal—promises, time, and credit.

Genesee Farmer.

The Postmaster at Freehold, New Jersey, has just been removed, to make room for a friend of Mr. Van Buren. This is a case of rank proscription for the quiet exercise of his opinion. The party in power will not allow a man even to think as he pleases. A more unlimited despotism over men's political opinions and actions never existed in any country, than is now exercised over the corps of office holders in the United States.

New Jersey Fredonian.

The reader will recollect, that, in the Report of the Committee of the Senate in relation to the attempt to implicate Gov. Poindexter in the late attack upon the President, the conduct of a Member of the City Council of Washington, in offering inducements to one of the witnesses to testify against Gov. P. was severely censured. The conduct of Mr. Coltman, the member alluded to, has been investigated by the City Council. By the Board of Aldermen, on the 23d ult., it was unanimously

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the said Board, every individual concerned in plotting and contriving the false and nefarious charge against Governor Poindexter, of an attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, ought to be held up not only to public odium and scorn, but to the execration of every virtuous member of the community

On the same day, the Board of Common Council adopted the following resolution by a vote of 12 to 2, viz:

Resolved, That this Board is of opinion that Charles L. Coltman, a member thereof from the second ward, has not (so far as he is concerned in the above matter) acted in accordance with those principles of honor, by which each and every representative of the people ought to be actuated.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road.

We are informed by one of the Directors of this improvement, who has just been riding through that part of the line under contract, that notwithstanding the severe and protracted winter, the work is progressing well. The earth work is getting in a considerable state of forwardness, and the bridges and culverts, some of which are already begun, will soon be in an active state of progression In most places, good quarries of suitable stone have been found very near the places where they are wanted. Nearly all the timber for the superstructure has been cut while the sap is yet down, and much of it has been prepared and put along the line where it will be used. Without some unforeseen hindrance, the Locomotives will probably be on 25 or 30 miles of the road by the 1st of December next. We wish it prosperity.—*Richmond Whig*

Perilous Adventure.—From Mr. Hoffman's very interesting volume of "*A winter in the West*," we extract the following passage:

"The banks of Lake Erie at Cleveland, which are high and covered with sod on the top, are composed of clay and gravel. On the surface they appear perfectly firm, but for the distance of nearly a mile along shore they have sunk or are sinking, to the breadth of about 300 feet, and slipped off into the lake, whose waters thus swallow building lots worth a great amount of money The cause is believed to lie in quicksands beneath; and it offers a singular phenomenon, to stand on the shores below, and, marking the sunken platforms of earth behind, see where half an acre of clay has risen through the sandy beach in front, within a few inches of the surface of the water.

The treacherous attribute of the shore, suggested to my companion—who, though young, has been a traveller in his day—an incident he had witnessed while journeying through some of the remote provinces of Mexico, which would make no feeble subject for the pencil of Weir or Inman — He had ridden with an English gentleman for many hours through an unsettled country, where not a drop of water was to be obtained for their horses, when, coming suddenly upon a clear stream, sparkling over its bed of yellow sand, their weary beasts sprang forward simultaneously to drink from the grateful current A break in the bank caused their riders to rein up and dismount, retaining at the same time the loosened reins in their hands, while their horses stepped down to the margin of the brook.

The American finding that the deceitful bottom yielded as soon as touched, jerked his terrified beast from the fatal spot, while as yet his forefeet were only immersed in the quicksand; but the horse of the Englishman, in his eagerness to get at the water, made but one step to destruction.—He sunk floundering to his shoulders before an effort could be made to rescue him; and then, as in his struggles to extricate himself from the ingulfing pool, he heaved his broad chest high above its surface, and the sucking sands drew his quarters in a moment beneath them, the nostrils of the suffering animal dilated with the fierce death encounter, and giving that hideous cry,

"The cry of steeds that shriek in agony,"

he tossed his head frantically above his greedy grave, his mane fluttered for a moment on the shallow water, and the bed of the stream closed over him for ever.—*A Winter in the West.*

The Cherokee Indians east of the Mississippi, through a delegation at Washington, have made a treaty with the President; for as yet—though published in what is called the official paper—it is only a treaty with the President; stipulating to remove west of the Mississippi, in consideration of a sum altogether, of *five million two hundred and sixty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars.*

Mr. Clay.—"A gentleman from Washington informs us, that the Hon. Henry Clay, during his journey from that city, was attacked with a violent fever. It is said that he is now lying sick at Washington, Pennsylvania."

[Mr. Clay was attacked by indisposition at Washington, as stated; but, after lying but one day, was able to proceed on his journey, and has arrived safely at home.

National Intelligencer.

The Slave Trade.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: "We learn, on unquestionable authority, that a vessel has left this port within the last ten days, for the coast of Africa. Whatever may be the legal evidence on the subject, no one who has seen the construction of the vessel, and her manner of fitting out, can have the least doubt that she is a slaver. She has on board two Captains—one a Portuguese, the other an American!"

The Legislature of Missouri have been quite loyal in their choice of names for new counties, during the late session. Two in the centre of a cluster are called Jackson and Van Buren; and around them are *Taney, Benton, Johnson, Rives*, and *Polk.*

Auction Sales at New York.—The amount of the sales by Auction, for the year 1833—4, ending 30th September last, in New York, was $27,185,444 25.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1835.

The next Lecture before the Lyceum will be delivered this evening at 7 o'clock, by Mr. John W. Huske.

The Bank of the United States has commenced the delicate and unpleasant duty of winding up the affairs of its Office in this town. The reception of the order to that effect, on Tuesday last, produced quite a sensation, almost amounting to a panic. But it soon subsided, when it was understood that the order only contemplated the refusal to make any new discounts, and the very gradual reduction of the existing debt. Some inquiry into the subject has led us to the conclusion, that no embarrassment will grow out of the winding up of the Office, other than the withdrawal of the great facilities which it has afforded to all parts of the State, in the fiscal operations of the people. The debt is not large, and is scattered over the whole State, and its very gradual extinction, which it is the object of this early commencement to make, will ensure its safety, and the convenience of the public.

The loss of the Institution to this town will be deeply felt; as it is apparent that the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank, the only other Banking Institution located here, will be altogether insufficient to supply the wants of a place doing as extensive a business as Fayetteville.

At a meeting of the Commissioners yesterday afternoon, Edward W. Willkings, Samuel W. Tillinghast and Amos Kimball, were appointed Auctioneers for this town for the present year.

The Convention Question.—The following are all the returns we have received of the vote taken on Wednesday and Thursday last, on the Convention Question. It will be seen that this county has given a considerable vote against Convention, which was unexpected to us, but is owing to the mingling of politics and religion with the question, in some parts of the county. We have no doubt of the calling of a Convention.

	For		*Against.*
Cumberland County,	555	-	207
Bladen, - -	29	-	426
Robeson, - -	79	-	483
Orange, - -	1648	-	111
Salem, (in Stokes)	216	-	29
Sampson, - -	116	-	520
Moore, - -	498	-	22
Wake, - -	370	-	901
New Hanover, -	125	-	505

Election.—It has now been determined whether we shall have a Convention or not, but we cannot, of course, yet tell the decision to which the sovereign people have come on the subject. It gives us pleasure to state that the citizens of Newbern, with the exception of four or five, voted in the affirmative. The town vote was swelled to a considerable extent by votes from the country, most of which were against a Convention, but those in its favour have a majority of 46. We understand that there has been much private electioneering among a certain class of our country neighbours, by aspirants to legislative honours from a neighbouring small county; and that it has produced some effect was evinced on Wednesday and Thursday. Some of the *enlightened* freemen so acted upon, declared their horror at so unhallowed an attempt as that of changing a constitution *made* by Gen. Washington!—We were sorry to witness so great a degree of lukewarmness as prevailed on so important a subject. People should really take a little trouble, if not for their own sake, for that of their offspring. The energy of our western brethren, however, will put all to rights, and we have no doubt that the Convention will be secured.

Newbern Spectator.

The President has come out in favor of the Baltimore Convention, and of course in favor of Van Buren as his successor.—Whilst making loud professions of his non-interference with this question, he has taken occasion to issue his orders to the liege men, in favor of the Convention of the Office Holders, which, he well knows, and no one can doubt, is to be held for the especial benefit of Mr. Van Buren. Let the people look at the manner in which this Convention is gotten up, and say if they recognize it as coming "fresh from the people." A few individuals, generally from five to twenty, often holders of office, or *applicants* for office, meet and appoint Delegates, and publish their doings as the expression of the sentiments of the people. We believe it may be safely affirmed that these meetings do not contain one in fifty of the voters.—We annex Gen. Jackson's letter.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN, MARCH 17.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1835.

My Rev. Sir: I observe in the Nashville Republican of the 10th instant, an article headed "General Jackson's Preference," which I think it my duty to notice.

All my friends know, that, since I have been in the Executive Chair, I have carefully abstained from an interference with the elective franchise; and have invariably acted upon the principle, that to the people belonged the exercise of this sacred right,—uninfluenced by any considerations but those which related to the public good And yet the Editor of this paper, professing to entertain great respect for my character, undertakes to connect me personally with an attempt to divide the great body of republicans in the choice which they are to make of a President: and, by way of giving effect to his insinuation, appeals in the language of my bitterest enemies, *here and elsewhere*, to the independence of the people as a shield against "my dictation," which he supposes may be attempted.

Every one must see that the professions of the Editor in that article are made to take the form of friendship, in order that he may more successfully carry out his purpose of opposing the great Republican principles which I have endeavored to advance as President of the United States:—and one of which, not to say the most important, is the necessity of looking above persons, in any exigency which threatens the ascendancy of those principles. All my friends must perceive, that to be consistent, my preference, as far as men are concerned, ought to be for him that is most likely to be the choice of the great body of Republicans: and yet, if this individual should not be Judge White, the Editor of the Republican is ready to cry out "*Dictator.*"

Under such circumstances, seeing also that there are various misrepresentations of my views on this subject, I commit this letter to your discretion, in order that you may do me justice.

You are at liberty to say, on all occasions, that, regarding the People as the true source of political power, I am always ready to bow to their will and to their judgment. that, discarding all personal preferences, I consider the true policy of the friends of republican principles to send delegates, fresh from the People, to a General Convention, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and, that to impeach that selection before it is made, or to resist it when it is fairly made, as an emanation of Executive power, is to assail the virtue of the People, and, in effect, to oppose their right to govern.

I send the paper containing the article I refer to, and request you to show this letter to the Editor, in order that he may no longer misrepresent me. Acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I am, in haste, your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Rev. James Gwin, Nashville, Tenn.

Speaking of the late extraordinary Letter of the President of the United States, on the subject of the Presidential election, the New York Courier and Enquirer of Monday says:

"Our correspondent states that a postscript to the Nashville letter has been *suppressed* in the publication. This postscript directly charges Mr. Bell, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, with having prepared the article in the Republican, of which General Jackson complains."

The following paragraph, from the Nashville Banner of the 20th March, which reached us yesterday, confirms this statement.

"We have now done with the letter as published, but must say a word as to *the Postscript*, which was not published. *This Postscript*, had it been kept private from the first, we should have had no right to allude to; but, as many have seen it, and as it is whispered about that it contains a reflection upon a Member of Congress high in the estimation of his constituents, and upon the Editor of the Republican, it is due to those gentlemen that we should request that it be laid before the public."

As this request cannot well be refused, we suppose the next Nashville paper will bring us the Postscript.—*Nat. Int.*

The President of the United States has, we learn, been more or less indisposed in health for the last week.—*Nat. Int.*

At the Circuit Court, now in session for this county, a bill of indictment has been found against Richard Lawrence, for an assault upon Gen. Jackson, with intent to kill. This day week has been fixed upon as the day for trial of the indictment.—*Ib.*

A Correspondent of the Richmond Whig proposes the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, of this State, as a suitable Candidate to be run for Vice-President of the U. States.

Bishop Ives.—We regret to state that this eminent Divine has been compelled, by the precarious state of his health, to absent himself (we trust only temporarily) from the Diocese. He travels North, his friends hoping that a change of air and gentle exercise may restore him to health and usefulness in his sacred office.—*Ral. Reg.*

State Bank of North Carolina.—At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, on Tuesday last, a further Dividend of Capital, of $8 to the Share, was declared; which, added to the previous Dividends, makes a payment on each Share of $88. It is believed, that on winding up the business of the Institution, its situation will authorize the Stockholders in dividing *five* or *six per cent.* more.—*Ral. Reg.*

A few weeks ago we stated our belief that the stock required to put the *Merchants' Bank* into operation would be subscribed for and paid. We now have the pleasure of informing those interested that *more* stock has been subscribed for than the charter requires to give legal existence to the corporation.—The town will experience the beneficial effects of this new institution when the next cotton-buying season comes. It will be emphatically what its name imports—a merchants' bank—conducted by experienced and liberal men; and our country friends may rest assured that they will feel its influence in the increase of their next year's receipts.—*Newbern Spectator.*

A Society of Inquiry has been formed by members of the Donaldson Academy, Fayetteville, N. C. The object of this society is to collect information relative to the religious and moral state of the people in every part of the world. Associations of this character have been multiplied in our literary institutions within a few years—and they deserve encouragement. To what nobler purpose can young men devote their moments of relaxation from hard study, than the acquisition of knowledge which spreads before them a view of the condition, character, prospects, and spiritual wants of their fellow men?—*Southern Reg. Tel.*

Colonel Crockett.—Messrs. Carey & Hart have published a volume of Col. Crockett's Tour to the Eastern States. It is in the Colonel's own happy style, and abounds in observations upon men and manners. The Colonel saw, for the first time, the improvements of the middle and eastern states, and he describes all with a freshness and vigor peculiarly his own. Some of his illustrations are very curious—for example, he says that in riding on the Camden and Amboy rail road, he was told that he was going at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour. "I can only judge of the speed, says he, "by putting my head out to spit, which I did, and overtook it so quick that it hit me smack in the face."

Abuse of the Franking Privilege.—The biography of *Martin Van Buren*, by Emerson, franked by *the Clerk of the House of Representatives*, has been received in this city.

The package weighed half a pound, which, at the rate of postage established by law, would have been chargeable with *six dollars postage!—Philadelphia paper.*

The Rumor.—There appears to be very little doubt, in the public mind, of the truth of the rumor mentioned by us a day or two ago, that Mr. Amos Kendall is to be placed at the head of the Post Office Department. The Official paper here does not deny, and the Administration paper at Baltimore virtually admits its truth. The National Gazette says, "from the article in the Baltimore Republican, a principal Jackson paper, we infer that there is too much foundation for the rumor."

The arrangement, however, will not take place, it is said, until the Virginia elections are over. The effect of such an appointment on public feeling is naturally dreaded by those who promote it, and we have the best reason to know that some of the President's sincerest, and his disinterested, friends, view it with repugnance and apprehension.

The Alexandria Gazette says, that if the appointment take place, "we unhesitatingly affirm our opinion to be that it is made in order that the right arm of Government may be wielded effectually and unscrupulously in aid of the election of Mr. Van Buren as President of the U. States. Mr. Kendall is not the man to hesitate at the means to be used to effect a given end. The Post Office Department, bad enough already, will, under Mr. Kendall's management, be, perhaps the greatest electioneering machine ever built up and carried on under any government in the world."—*Nat. Int.*

From the Richmond Whig we take the following statement:

Judge White and the President.—We learn authentically from Washington, that the President sought an interview with Judge White, previously to the latter's leaving for Tennessee, in order, as is conjectured from the tenor of what passed between them, to come to a quarrel with the Judge! He remonstrated at the Judge's consenting to become a candidate for the Presidency, as calculated to divide *the* Republican party, (the power mongers are now so called, to such prostitution has the word come) andto expose it to defeat The Judge replied with all courtesy, but all firmness too, that as he had no hand in putting himself in the position, so he should have none in withdrawing from it. That it was the act of the people, not his, and he neither ever had or would have, any thing to do in the matter. The President is said to have manifested much asperity and ill humor, evidently wishing to bring matters to a rupture. Judge White preserved throughout the interview, invincible good temper and courtesy.

Natchez, March 6.

The Steamer Henry Clay passed down a few days ago, with fifty tons of cannon balls for New Orleans. One hundred large cannon have been ordered at Pittsburg also, for New Orleans. The Major General of the northern division, we see by our exchange papers, has received orders to inspect the several fortifications within his command.

Likeness of Judge Gaston.—Mr. A. S. Waugh, Sculptor, of this City, has just completed his model of Judge Gaston's bust, ordered by the Philanthropic Society of our University. We barely do justice to the performance, when we say that the Artist has executed his task with a spirit and fidelity that reflect credit on himself, and confer no mean reputation on the rising excellence of the Fine Arts in this country. Of the large number of persons who have visited Mr. Waugh's *Studio*, we have seen no one who does not pronounce the likeness inimitable.—*Raleigh Register.*

Superior Court.—The Superior Court for this county commenced its Spring Term on Monday last—Judge Norwood presiding. The only case of importance on the State Docket was that of John Murphy, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Sugg. In consequence of the supposed insanity of the prisoner, the trial was continued to next Term.

Raleigh Star.

The following definitions of experimental and natural philosophy were given to us a few days since by a Pearl street merchant. "Experimental philosophy," said he, "is to ask a man to discount a note. Natural philosophy is to refuse it!"

New York Star.

EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following authentic statement of the Expenditures of the Government from 1823 to 1833, inclusive (the last being the latest year to which the accounts were fully made up) is appended to the Documentary edition of Mr. Calhoun's Report upon the growth of Executive patronage:

Statement of the expenditures for the support of the Government of the United States, (including payments on account of pensions, and exclusive of payments on account of the public debt,) from the year 1823 to the year 1833.

YEAR.	AMOUNT.
1823 - - -	$9,784,154 59
1824 - - -	10,328,144 71
1825 - - -	11,490,459 94
1826 - - -	13,062,316 27
1827 - - -	12,653,095 65
1828 - - -	13,296,041 00
1829 - - -	12 659,490 62
1830 - - -	13,229,533 33
1831 - - -	13,864,067 90
1832 - - -	16,516,388 77
1833 - - -	22,713,755 11

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Monday morning the 30th ult., after a short but severe illness, in the Thirty-ninth year of his age, Mr. JORDAN HOWELL, Merchant of this place, and a most exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of much usefulness in the compact of Society. In his demise a vacuum has been formed in the domestic circle which cannot soon be filled, for in him were concentrated all the tenderness of a husband, the affection and indulgence of a father, and kindness of a friend. On the following day his remains, attended by a respectable number of sympathising relatives and friends, were deposited in the usual place of interment.

Here let the muse the funeral scene disclose,
And weep o'er him who wept o'er other's woes;
No sonorous bell pronounced with awful sound,
A solemn summons to the holy ground;
No pious Priest in sable garb array'd,
Stretched forth his hands and o'er his relics pray'd;
But round his corse in simple garb attired,
Appeared his friends by heaven alone inspired;
With folded hands and meek engaging mein,
A pious Brother 'mid the rest was seen;
Who spoke rejecting all the flow of wit,
Some pointed language out of holy writ;
Tho' short the sermon yet the truth was clear,
And from conviction drew the silent tear;
He ceas'd, the rest in mute suspense remained,
Or cheer'd by Faith or by reflection pained;
Then sigh'd and turning from his silent grave,
Full many a parting lingering look they gave.

P.

On Monday evening, the 16th ult. at the late residence of John Rodgers, Esq., Marlboro' District, S. C., SARAH JANE, consort of John McQueen, Attorney-at-Law, in the 25th year of her age.

In Randolph, Tipton county, Tennessee, HENRY M. COOKE, Esq formerly collector of the Port of Beaufort, in this State.

At Chapel Hill, on Sunday the 29th inst. THOMAS D. WATTS, Esq. late sheriff for that county.

In Hillsborough, on the 27th March, ABNER B. BRUCE, Esq. late clerk of the Superior Court for that county, aged about 70 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 26, 1835, Steamer John Walker, with Tow Boats Glasgow and Lady of the Lake, with 1225 sacks Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, &c. for John Huske & Son, Sampson Boon, A. N. McLean, Curtis & Myrover, John M. Dobbin, Amos Kimball, George McNeill, Joseph Baker, E. L. & W. Winslow, Willkings & Co, D. A. Saltmarsh, Hall & Johnson, G. W. Ragland & Co, J. W. Cochran, William S. Latta, Winship S. Poe, A Bailey, Thos. Sandford & Co., Henry Horn and Norman McKinnon, of this place, and for W. Lindley, Womack & Goodwin, A. McAlister, W. P. Webb, S & W. Moore, B T. Jordan, Raleigh; Thomas J. Buchanan, W A. Lash, John Murphey, and the Rev. Allen Hamby, of the Interior.

Also, on the 3d inst., the Steamer Henrietta, with Henry Clay in tow, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. for John McArn, John C. Latta, N McKinnon, E B. Drake, L. Brown, Jones Fuller, J. Huske & Son, G. B. Atkins, J. B. Marsh and Hall & Johnson, of this place, and for Troy & Drake, E. McAllum, E Coffin, J & R. Sloan, N. Hunt, Jr., Wright & Lindsay, Wheeler & Burns and G. W. Brown, of the interior, and numerous other persons.

Also, April 3, Steamer John Walker, full load Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, &c., for A. Kimball, Wm. McIntyre, Jer. Kyle, E L. & W. Winslow, J. C. Latta, J. M. Dobbin, J. M. Strong, W. S. Latta, H. Horn, Willkings & Co., Joseph Baker, Yarbrough & Jay, Chs. P. Mallett, of this place; and for Wm. Murphey, D & J. A. Ransom, E. Smith & Son, C. Chalmers, R. Marsh, McAdoo & Scott, and Sam. Lemley & Son, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 4, 1835, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, Seed, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. for W. S. Latta, Curtis & Myrover, Geo. McNeill, J. M. Strong, E Blake, and others.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 8½ a 10. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 15¾ a 16¼. Corn 80 a 85. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 15. Flour, $5 00 a $5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4½ a 5. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do. stripe do do.—For sale by
A. KIMBALL.
April 6, 1835. 31tf.

Rice.

5 Whole and 5 ½ tierces RICE, just landed from Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
April 6, 1835 31tf.

Picked up

IN the street, in this place, a few days since, a small BAND BOX containing a new HAT.—Inquire at this Office.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres. lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber C P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution all persons from trading for a Note given by Baldwin & Phillips, and endorsed by James Baldwin, Sen. for $250, payable at the U S. Bank. The said Bank is also cautioned from receiving said Note as it was lost or mislaid in the mail.

BALDWIN & PHILLIPS.

Fair Bluff, Columbus County, April 2. 31-3w

Lost or Mislaid.

AN obligation made by Thomas Dwight to McCaskill & Sedberry, for Ninety dollars, to be paid in the trimming of a Coach. The above obligation was made some time in 1826, and transferred to me by S. H. Sedberry. I forewarn all persons from trading for the same, and I also forewarn Mr. Dwight not to pay it to any person without my order.

H. B. SEDBERRY.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835. 31-3w.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE VICTIM;

OR GENIUS GRASPED BY INTEMPERANCE.

I saw him moving on,
With faltering step and tottering gait,
The mere frame of one who once was deem'd
A man of Genius rare; over whose mien
Intelligence spread her mantle; and there
Glow'd a lustrous and refulgent light,
Beaming the gifted brilliancy of Education!
Within whose brain, bright Science rear'd
Her starry throne, and governed a most
Glorious mind!—whilst estimation,
Honor and respect, spread o'er his path
Their bounteous rewards. And soon he
Reach'd the towering Pinnacle of Fame!
His situation now
Affords a contrast, mark'd by the wan hue
That robes his hollow cheek His eyes,
Which once shed sportive radiance, mild and bright,
Now sunk within their cavities, and glaring fix'd!
His beard unshorn—his garments tatter'd—
All presenting horror, poverty and want!
From whence did this arise?
Intemperance—*Intemperance*, thou fiend!
Who has not found (who that hath sought thee,)
That deep damnation on thy portals glow,
Whilst host of devils their enticing antics sport,
Subdue, and hurl their victim into dark despair.
Thus with poor ROBERT!
He, blest with every requisite to please,
Eagerly by all was praised, caressed,
Courted and flattered, 'till proud vanity
Usurped the throne of virtue with a stroke,
And cast the temple of Religion down!
"Corroding anguish now, and soul-subduing pain"
Pursued unseen—a melancholy train—
And crush'd the victim!—an o'erpow'ring feat!
The *Cup* was his resource.
He flew to it, and huge potions drank
Deeper and deeper, day by day, did he instil
The poisonous liquid through his veins,
'Till it ascended to his brain—urged on
By the impetuous heat that fir'd
His madd'ning senses. He increased
The draught, and added fresher vices
To guilt's black catalogue, 'till he became
"A bankrupt—poor and pennyless."
Neglected and forlorn, he summon'd to his aid
Pious reflection Reason its startling
Message brought; when from his lips
He dash'd the dreg-drained cup.
But 'twas too late! Corruption's tainting
Worms now gnaw upon his vitals;
His grave he seeks, now tottering
Near its verge. Weak, weak man,
Behold—THE MANIAC VICTIM!

THE WANDERING BARD.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POLE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS H MASSEY

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12tf.

NEW STORE
AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,

Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank.

Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6-4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.

November 17, 1834. 11*tf.*

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

GALES'S

ALMANACK,
For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

FAYETTEVILLE
BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found,

Scott's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $8 50 each.
Do. 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50 each.
Do. 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50 each.
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3 each.
Beautiful editions of the poetical works of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c. &c.
Aikin's British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition.
Bancroft's do., Weems's do.
Histories of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece, &c. &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Buffon's Natural History.
Rollin, Josephus, Plutarch.
Burke's Works.
Rev. Robert Hall's Works.
Horne's Introduction.
Bunyan's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Pulpit Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Shuckford's Connections.
Cruden's Concordance.
Junius, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Mosheim's Church History.
Buck's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexander's Bible Dictionary.
Mason's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket Fariers.
Treasury of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, and other works.
Speeches of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Chalmer's Works.
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book.
Young Man's do do.
Abbott's Works, viz. Young Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Friend; Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Hymn Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watts, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Choice, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover Selection, &c &c.
Note Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Hayden, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c.
Comic Almanacs.
A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives.
Blank Books, of all descriptions.
Port Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Pocket Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Cap and Letter Paper, from 1 90 to 7 per Ream.
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

To Hire

UNTIL the first of January next, a BLACK WOMAN of middle age, and of good qualifications. Apply at this Office.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

ROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tylney Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jameison's Sketches; Mrs. Jameison's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therepeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by

Feb. 9, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

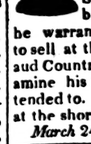
January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,



IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

$25 Reward.

ON the night of the 21st ultimo, the Lock on the Subscriber's Stable was forced and broken, and a stout BAY HORSE about hands high, stolen therefrom. According to the best of my recollection, said horse had a star in his forehead with some white on his two hind feet. He is quite rough gaited under the saddle, coarse formed, but an excellent Wagon Horse. No other marks recollected.

The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse to me, with proof to conviction of the thief who stole him, or $10 for the horse alone.—Any information respecting said horse and felon will be thankfully received.

ALEX'R McLEOD.

Adamsville, S. C. March 6, 1835. 29-3w

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 3rd inst., a Negro man named JIM, about 25 years of age, of light complexion, five feet 8 or 9 inches high. He is slow spoken, and in answering utters a kind of laugh. Jim was raised by a Mr. Murphy in Robeson County, and sold to James McArthur, in Marion District, S. C. of whom he was last purchased. I expect that he has made his way into Robeson or Marion as he has an extensive connexion there. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, living near Laurel Hill, in Richmond County, N. C. or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him, DANIEL MALLOY.

March 18, 1835. 29 4w

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-*tf.*

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts for each subsequent insertion

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted.

THE usual price will be paid in cash for Cape Fear Bank Stock. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

$2,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs Dutch Madder,
8 bbls. Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

Coffee and Sugar.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar.

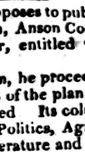
Just received, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb. 9, 1835. 23-tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE



THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House is large and in the most elevated place in the Town and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY

October 14, 1834. 6tf

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE
Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

200 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and will be general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON

October 21, 1834. 7tf

JOSEPH HOSTLER,
(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* WIGS, *very handsome*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Water,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, Eng. and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year:—The Rev'd JAMES B BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, JAMES D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C. BROWN, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Miss Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, to those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the privileges of Education The School will be provided into two departments, for admission to which, application may be made to Mr. THOS C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board,

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 2-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Dickson and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH
JOHN CRUDUP

January 9, 1835. 19-tf.

---

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,

Just received and for sale by

HENRY HORN

December 15, 1834. 13tf

For Hire,

A GOOD *SEAMSTRESS*, and a *GIRL* accustomed to house-work.—Apply at this Office

February 24, 2tf.